

## REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the Official Action of March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2007. This request for reconsideration is intended to be fully responsive thereto. The withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

### Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112 Second Paragraph

The Examiner has rejected claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 Second Paragraph, as being indefinite. Specifically, the Examiner states that Claim 1 is indefinite because the phrase “handy-type electric motor” is not understood. In response to the Examiner’s rejection the Applicant has amended the claim to read “electric motor”. Further, the Examiner states that the Claim also recites the limitation “the support plate” and that there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation. Applicant has amended Claim 1 to read “the support member”, thereby removing the Examiner’s rejection. No new matter has been added.

### Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claim 1 was rejected under § 102 as being anticipated by Aksamit (hereinafter “Aksamit”). Claim 1 has currently been amended as attached and support for the amendment is in the specification at presently amended paragraph 0009 and in original paragraphs 0030, 0035, 0038 and paragraph 0044. The present amendment to Claim 1, made in response to the Examiner’s rejections, should make the Examiner’s rejections under 102 moot. However, in order to advance prosecution, Applicant presents the following arguments to the Examiner’s rejection. No new matter has been added.

The Examiner rejected Claim 1 as being anticipated over Aksamit. However, in Aksamit, as seen from attached reference Fig.3, sidewalls 14, 16 are inclined toward the lower portion so as to get closer to each other, and attached reference Fig.4 shows a cutting link 70 having a projecting upper surface 78. Therefore, in order to place the upper surface 78 of the cutting link 70 in a channel 30 formed by inner

surfaces 22, 24 of the sidewalls 14, 16 and a web 12, there is needed such an operation that a support bracket 40 having the sidewall 14 is moved away from a sharpening tool guide 48 once by taking out a thumb screw 49.

On the other hand, in the present invention, opposing vertical plates 53L, 53R of a holding plate 5 are formed separately at leftward and rightward locations of an upper plate surface 52, respectively. Therefore, it is possible to make the holding plate 5 straddle and support a saw chain only by placing the holding plate 5 on the saw chain from above at such a position that a projecting upper blade 14a of a cutter blade 14 does not contact with the opposing vertical plates 53L, 53R. If the upper blade 14a contacts with the opposing vertical plates 53L, 53R, the holding plate 5 is slightly moved in a transverse direction, thereby easily allowing the holding plate 5 to straddle and support the saw chain. Accordingly, the holding plate 5 of the present invention is completely different from the fixture 17 of Aksamit.

Furthermore, the most significant difference between Aksamit and the present invention is whether a cutter blade (a cuffing link) can be fixed or not when an upper blade (an upper surface) of the cutter blade (the cutting link) is ground by a grinding tool (a grinding stone) rotating at a high speed.

In Aksamit, as shown in the attached referenced Fig. 1, upper surfaces 78B of cutting links 70B which are in both sides of a cutting link 70 being ground are pressed by a fixture 17 from above. In this configuration, however, an upper surface 78 of the cutting link 70 being ground are not pressed from above. In addition, a saw chain 68, in general, is not firmly mounted on a cutter bar 66 so that the saw chain 68 could smoothly move along the edge of the cutter bar 66. Therefore, when a grinding stone 90 rotating at a high speed is contacted with the upper surface 78 of the cutting link 70, wobbling is caused in the cutting link 70. This gives difficulty in grinding operation, which makes it impossible to grind with a high degree of accuracy.

On the other hand, in the present invention, as shown in the attached reference Figs 2 and 3, when an upper surface 14a of a cutter blade 14 is ground by the side of a grinding tool 4 rotating at a high speed, upper surfaces 14a of cutter

blades 14B which are in both sides of the cutter blade 14 being ground are pressed by an upper plate surface 52 of a holding plate 5 from above, and also, the upper surface 14a of the cutter blade 14 being ground is pressed from above by a projecting portion 9a having a thin width shape. Therefore, wobbling is not caused in the cutter blade 14 even when the grinding tool 4 contacts with the cutting edge of the cutter blade 14. Furthermore, it is necessary that the sharpener body is aligned in orientation in a horizontal direction and a horizontal rotating direction so as to the side of the grinding tool 4 is along with a cutting edge of the upper blade 14a being ground. When the sharpener body 1a is aligned in orientation like this, the holding plate 5 becomes slightly inclined horizontally with respect to the saw chain.

Accordingly, the saw chain is clamped at both ends by the lower part face 51a of the vertical plate face 51 and the opposing vertical plate surfaces 53R, 53L so as to prevent the saw chain from wobbling. This results in high precise sharpening and the improvement of the efficiency in grinding operation. Thus, the present invention provides a significant feature in terms of operational effect. Aksamit fails to provide this feature.

Furthermore, in Aksamit, a fixture 17 is supported by a mandrel 82 via a sharpening, tool guide 48 and a bearing section 86. Therefore, when the side of a grinding stone 90 is aligned in orientation so as to be pressed against a cutting edge 80 of an upper surface 78, resistance against rotation of the bearing section 86 is transversely applied. This promotes the wear of the bearing section 86, and the deformation of the mandrel 82.

On the other hand, in the present invention, a holding plate 5 is attached to the front end portion of a sharpener body 1 via a support member 6. Therefore, even when a grinding tool 4 is aligned in orientation so as to be pressed against a cutting edge, no failures mentioned above are caused. The smooth rotation of the grinding tool 4 is maintained without causing failures in the sharpener. In this regard, the holding plate 5 of the present invention is completely different from the fixture 17 of Aksamit.

As described above, the present invention is completely different from Aksamit in terms of the configuration and the operational effect.

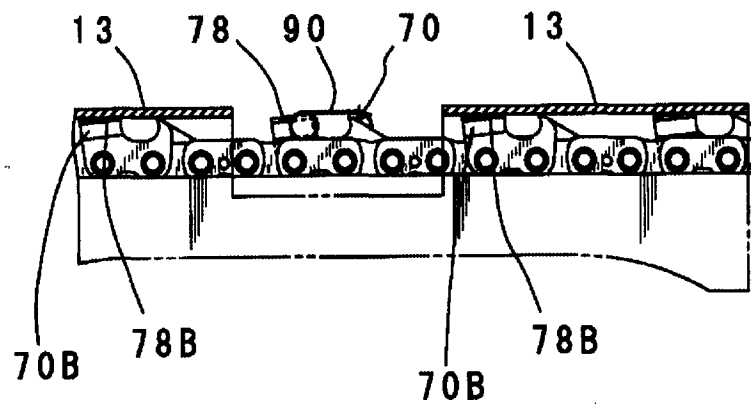
Description of the attached reference figures

Fig. 1 is a front cross section view showing the grinding operation, using the chain saw sharpener of Aksamit, in which an upper surface 78 of a cutting link 70 is ground by the side of a grinding stone 90 rotating at a high speed.

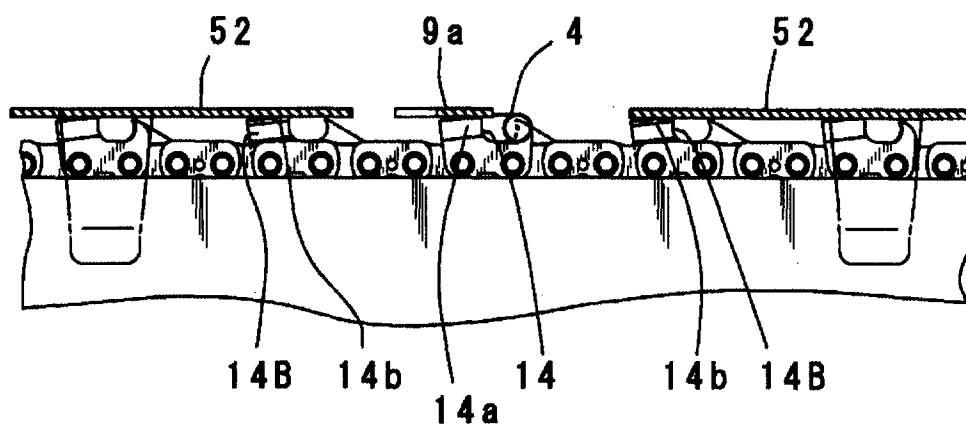
Fig. 2 is a front cross sectional view showing the grinding operation using a saw chain sharpener of the present invention, in which an upper surface 14a of a cutter blade 14 is ground by a grinding tool 4 rotating at a high speed.

Fig. 3 is a simplified front cross section showing the positional relation of an upper surface 14a, a projecting portion 9a and a grinding tool 4 when an upper surface 14a of a cutter blade 14 is ground, using a saw chain sharpener of the present invention, by the side of the grinding tool 4 rotating at a high speed.

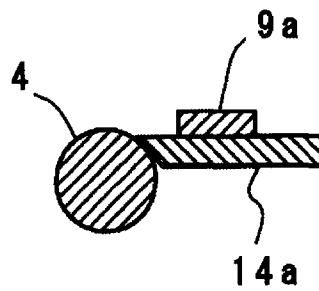
REFERENCE F I G. 1 (Aksamit)



REFERENCE F I G. 2 (The Present Invention)



REFERENCE F I G. 3 (The Present Invention)



### Conclusion

In view of the above, Applicant respectfully submits that new claim 2 recites statutory subject matter that is novel and new, is subject matter of the present invention and is fully supported in the disclosure of the present invention, and therefore respectfully requests that claim 2 be found allowable and that this application be passed to issue. No new matter has been included.

If for any reason, the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact the Applicant's undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

In the event this paper has not been timely filed, the Applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension, together with any additional fees that may be due with respect to this paper, may be charged to counsel's Deposit Account No. 50-2069, **referencing docket number 054-601**.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /Tracy M Heims/  
Tracy M. Heims  
Reg. No. 53,010

Apex Juris, PLLC  
Lake City Center, Suite 410  
12360 Lake City Way Northeast  
Seattle, Washington, 98125  
Email: tracy@apexjuris.com  
Phone (206) 664-0314  
Fax (206) 664-0329